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District.	Class.	Number of Deaths of each Class.			Deaths from Epidemic.	Average Age at Death of all who die above 21.	Average Age at Death, including Children.	Years' Average premature loss of Life by		Proportionate Number of Deaths to Population.	Excess in Number of Deaths above a Healthy standard.
		Adults.	Children under 10.	Total.				Deaths above Age of 21.	Deaths of all Classes.		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	No.	No.
St. Saviour's. Population 32,980.	Gentry .	9	1	10	1	52	47	10	..	1 in 36	422
	Tradesmen	45	43	88	17	52	26	10	13		
	Artisans, &c.	250	248	498	93	45	22	17	17		
	Undescribed	89	198	287	65	51	15	11	24		
	Paupers .	23	9	32	4	59	40	3	..		
	Totals and	416	499	915	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Averages.	..	..	..	..	48	21	14	18	..	..
		No. of Births 1,145			Age of Living 27·3			Births 1 in 29			

"239, Bethnal-green-road, October 31st, 1842.

"Dear Reynolds,—As you are aware, I have attended many of the inhabitants of this road and its vicinity, and I do not hesitate to say that many of their diseases are to be attributed entirely to the want of drainage. They are,—1st, febrile diseases; 2nd, diseases of the respiratory organs; 3rd, nervous diseases; 4th, diseases of the digestive organs; and lastly, cachectic diseases. Of the first kind, the very numerous cases of fever in the undrained districts that occur shortly after the autumnal rains, I take in the light of cause and effect. Rheumatism (acute and chronic) are the result of sleeping in houses, the walls of which absorb the surface water, and elevate it by capillary attraction to the height of two or three feet. The diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs are above the average number, and are attributable to the same cause. The nervous diseases I attribute to the poisonous gases exhaled from putrefying matter. They are—1st, epilepsy. In two families this disease attacked every one of the younger branches of the family, and they were cured by removal to another district. Many cases of spasm of a particular muscle, as one or two of the muscles of the face, the large muscle in front of the neck, and even some of the muscles of the arm; also frequent cases of the most inveterate hysteria have been temporarily relieved by removal, and have returned again on their return home. Of the cachectic diseases, some are produced, others aggravated, by this cause. Scrofula is of this latter description. The cases of the children in your own family show that it is impossible to prevent suppuration, when the patient is constantly breathing a humid atmosphere. This has also been the case with one of your immediate neighbours. That form of scrofula, termed *tabes mesenterica*, I think, is, in many cases, brought on entirely by the same cause. Want of time prevents my extending the example of diseases attributable to this cause.

"I am, dear Reynolds, yours truly, "T. TAYLOR."

On a Method recently proposed for conducting Inquiries into the Comparative Sanatory Condition of various Districts, with Illustrations, derived from numerous places in Great Britain at the period of the last Census. By F. G. P. NEISON, F.L.S., &c.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, January* 15*th*, 1844.]

THE present contribution has been made in consequence of the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Chadwick's paper, at the last meeting of this Society. A new method of measuring the comparative value of life in various districts, was proposed in that communication, in the following terms: "If the ages of any class, or of the general population, living in any district, and the ages of those who die were reduced to the simplest proportions; that is, if the total years of age whether of the living or dying, were divided by the total number of individuals from which the returns were made, the public would be enabled to make comparisons between district and district, and to judge of the relative degrees of pressure in each, of the causes of mortality." It is also stated "That the average ages of death are found to maintain a comparatively steady course, always nearest to the actual condition of the population, and give the most sure indications." And that "the chief test of the pressure of the causes of mortality is the duration of life in years; and whatever age may be taken as the standard of the natural age or the average age of the individual in any community may be taken to correct the returns of the proportions of death in that same community."*

It appears to me that there will be little difficulty in showing that the method proposed is fallacious in principle, and that its practical application to vital statistics will produce contradictory results; and that consequently it cannot be used as a test of the sanatory condition of a community. In order to be borne out in this statement, I will refer chiefly to the examples given in the paper in question.

That the average age of those who die in one community cannot be taken as a test of the value of life when compared with that in another district is evident from the fact that no two districts or places are under the same distribution of population as to ages; that is to say, compare any one district with another, for example, district A with district B, and it will be found that while in A there is perhaps 15 per cent. of the population under 5 years of age; in B there is not more than 8 per cent. under the same age, and also while A may have 10 per cent. of its population above 60 years of age, B may have only 4 per cent.

The ratio of the population, at the respective quinquennial periods to the whole population, as enumerated at the census of 1841, has been calculated for the various hundreds, town-parishes, and country-parishes of Middlesex; and it is not found that any two of them agree in the proportionate distribution of population according to ages. The same thing has also been done for the principal towns and counties of England, and like results have been obtained. It will likewise appear that the calculation has been extended to Scotland, Ireland, and America, with results confirming the same fact, that no two places, districts, or counties are uniform in the distribution of the population over the various periods of life. This is an important fact and on it the whole question turns.

Tables are here prepared (Tables A) for the following districts of the metropolis, namely, Bethnal-green, St. George's Hanover-square, Marylebone, Clerkenwell, St. Giles and St. George's Bloomsbury, and Kensington; and it will be seen on inspection that a more irregular distribution of population as to ages could not have existed, even if they had been purposely arranged with a view not to resemble each other. From this Table it appears, that while in Bethnal-green district there is 14·5 per cent. of the population under 5 years of age; in St. George's Hanover-square there is only 8·6 per cent. Again, while in St. George's Hanover-square, there is 14·2 per cent. alive between the ages of 20 and 25, in Bethnal-green there is but 8·9 per cent. The same Table also shows the actual number of the population for quinquennial periods, in the six districts in question; one column shows the proportion which the number alive at each period of life bears to the total population; in a separate column the number of deaths at each quinquennial period of life is set forth from the actual mortality of the year 1840—1; the next column shows the per centage of deaths in each period of life to the whole deaths; and in the last column is inserted the rate of mortality per cent. to the population alive at each quinquennial period of life.

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* The writer has here quoted the terms of an Essay annexed to the Supplemental Sanatory Report on the Practice of Interment in Towns (pp. 243-245), from the printed sheets of which the author of the paper which has given rise to the present, read nearly the whole of his communication to the Society. No other copy of that paper being left with the Society, or communicated to it, previous to the writer being called upon to read the present imperfect essay to the Society, he necessarily adopted for quotation the terms contained in the Sanatory Report, which had appeared in the interim. F. G. P. N.——The terms above quoted from the Supplemental Sanatory Report are not precisely the same that appear in the preceding paper, at pp. 6–12; nor are those quoted at p. 43 anywhere to be found in it.—Ed.

Similar Tables (Tables B) have been prepared, entering into the same details, for the Metropolis, Liverpool, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, city of Exeter, counties of Devon, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Hereford, and here we find similar results to those found in the metropolitan districts; for while the town of Sheffield has 14·4 per cent. of the population alive under 5 years of age, the city of Exeter has only about 11 per cent.; and again, while in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and Hereford there is on an average 8·864 per cent. of the population above 60 years of age, in the towns of Liverpool, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Exeter there is only 4·6 per cent. alive above the same age. These irregularities will be found to prevail in any other period of life that may be selected. Take the decennial term from 20 to 30, and it will appear that in the town of Liverpool it includes 22·3 per cent. of the whole population, while in the counties of Devon, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, it includes only 16·4 per cent. Let us also compare different places as to one quinquennial period only of life, say that from 60 to 65; and in the counties of Devon, Hereford, and Norfolk, the ratio will be found to range from 3 to 3·6 per cent. of the whole population; but in Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield, the proportion alive at that period will be found to be 2 per cent. and under.

An inspection of these Tables will, I am satisfied, be sufficient to show that there is not to be found any such thing as a uniformity in the distribution of population over the various periods of life in any two places, or indeed any approximation to it. But to more completely bear out this statement, and place its truth on a still more extended basis, other Tables have been prepared, (Tables C.) to represent, at the period of last census, the population of the Metropolis, Liverpool, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Carlisle, Exeter; the counties of Devon, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk; and also the districts in the metropolis of St. George's Hanover-square, and Bethnal-green: in part resembling the Tables already mentioned but with this distinction, that the grouping of the population represents the period of life under 5 *years of age;* that from 10 to 40; from 15 to 30; from 40 to 60 years of life; and also that above 60 years of age. This was done in order to meet the objection that in quinquennial periods of life, the irregularities which exist may compensate each other. Such however will not be found to hold good, for even on taking those more extended periods of life, the same irregularities manifest themselves. For example, taking a period of 30 years of life, namely, that from 10 to 40, it will appear that in St. George's Hanover-square, there is 61·9 per cent. of the whole population alive, while in the county of Norfolk there is only 49·2 per cent.; and also by viewing the period from 40 to 60 it is seen that while in Carlisle there is 18 per cent. of the population alive, in Liverpool there is only 14·9 per cent. In fact, over those greater periods of life, none of the places mentioned will be found to resemble each other in the distribution of the population according to ages, and I believe it is not possible to find any two places that will show a near approximation in this respect.

It may be right here to state that none of the districts referred to have been selected from a knowledge that they would show the extremes of the principle; the short period of time allowed to prepare this paper, and the labour required to determine such places, necessarily precluded the possibility of doing so. They were selected either from their note as sites of manufacturing industry, or from their agricultural importance. It would, however, be interesting to know what are the places forming the extremes of the scale, and important to determine satisfactorily the cause of such difference.

Enough, I hope, has been said to show that a marked difference exists in the distribution of the population of various places over the several periods of life. And the next point of the question is to determine whether this circumstance will affect the *calculation of the average age* at which the respective members of an entire community die, and if so, to what extent.

Before entering on this individual point it may be necessary to make one remark, namely, that, as shown in the tables already mentioned, containing the actual results of mortality for 1840—1; the rate of mortality at one quinquennial period of life differs widely from that at another, ranging *from* 25 *per cent. and upwards to half per cent.* and under.

I have no doubt, therefore, but it will appear evident that if any one locality had an excess of population at that period where the mortality was 25 per cent., and a deficiency of population at that period where the rate of mortality was only half per cent., that the average amount of mortality, the number of deaths, and consequently the average age at which death happened, would differ widely from that of another locality in which the order of population was exactly reversed; or, to quote from the paper in question, "*One adult of* 50 *years added* to the living is equal to the addition of 50 infants, and so with the average ages at death."* Consequently taking this position, and referring to the population of Bethnal-green, where there is 14·5 per cent. of the population under 5 years of age, and comparing it with St. George's Hanover-square, having only 8·6 per cent alive at the same period, it is very clear that we should expect an excess of deaths among children in Bethnal-green. In conjunction with this let us view the population of both districts at the period 20—25 of life, where the mortality of both districts is nearly the same, somewhere about one-half per cent., and we shall see that the order of the respective populations is very nearly inverted, namely—

Bethnal-green.	*St. George's Hanover-square.*
From 20—25 = 8·9 per cent.	From 20—25 = 14·2 per cent.
From 5 and under = 14·5 per cent.	From 5 and under = 8·6 per cent.

It must therefore follow in viewing the population of Bethnal-green at those two periods of life, and comparing the average age at which death has taken place therein, with the average age at which death has happened in the same periods of life in St. George's Hanover-square, that the average age of death in the former must be less than in the latter, even allowing that the populations in both places are influenced at the respective periods of life by precisely the same intensity of mortality; or, in other words, the average age at death in Bethnal-green would be lower than that in St. George's Hanover-square, for two reasons; first, from there being an increase of lives at the younger age, where the mortality is great; and, second, from there being a deficiency of lives at the older age where the mortality is small. And so also in the same manner would the result follow if every other period of life were kept in view. In order to illustrate this part of the question, a series of 18 tables (Tables D and E), has been prepared, which I will presently explain; but in the first place make one or two allusions to the results. And to carry out our remarks on Bethnal-green; it is found that over the whole population of that district the average age at death is 25·80 years; but in the district of St. George's Hanover-square, the average age at death of the whole population is 31·23 years; and therefore by the application of the new method proposed to view such questions, we ought at once to conclude that the latter district is in a superior sanatory condition to the former, inasmuch as the population one with another enjoys 5·42 years more of life. But it has been shown that there is a very different distribution of the population of those districts, and possibly this may account for the difference in the results. Now if the proposed method be really a good and sufficient test of the comparative healthiness of two districts, it should be equally applicable to any particular district, no matter what change takes place in its population, provided that change is a usual or a natural one in the course of society. Then in order to get quit of the objection arising from Bethnal-green having a differently distributed population to that of St. George's Hanover-square, we shall suppose that the population of Bethnal-green is actually transferred to St. George's, Hanover-square, but influenced by exactly the same rate of mortality as that which prevails in St. George's Hanover-square, and which would be in no way altered as to its healthiness or unhealthiness, but have simply suffered a change in population, and in that respect placed under the same circumstances as the other. The result would be that the average age at death in St. George's Hanover-square, would be reduced from 31·23 years to 27·25, so that in fact the inhabitants of St. George's Hanover-square, instead of enjoying 5·42 years of life more than those of Bethnal-green would only experience 1·45 years more than the other, as shown when the necessary correction is made for the distribution of population.

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* Supplemental Sanatory Report, p. 253.

In other districts of the metropolis, such as Marylebone, when placed under the same circumstances as to population, life on the average from being 3·32 years better than in Bethnal-green, as would appear by the proposed new method, is actually shown to be 1·28 years worse.

Without entering any further into the question proposed it would thus appear fallacious; for it has been shown that there exists a diversity of distribution in the population of different districts. It has likewise been shown that a change in the population without any change in the rate of mortality will actually produce by the application of the method proposed an opposite result, and consequently it cannot be applied as a good and sufficient test of the sanatory condition of different districts.

Of the series of tables before alluded to, six (Tables D) relate to different districts of the metropolis, namely, Bethnal-green, St. George's Hanover-square, Marylebone, Clerkenwell, St. Giles's and St. George's Bloomsbury, and Kensington. These tables show for each district the actual number of persons who have died in the year 1840—1, at each quinquennial period of life, the number of years of life which each of these classes experienced, also the total number of deaths and the total number of years of life; and the division of the one by the other will show the average age at death. Those tables also contain the number of deaths that would have happened at each period of life, according to the actual rate of mortality in the respective districts, provided the population had been the same as that of Bethnal-green; also the number of years of life which they would have enjoyed, and likewise the total of these. We will select one case as an example of the use to which they may be applied. In the district of St. Giles's and St. George's Bloomsbury, the actual number of deaths which took place was 1,473, and the total number of years of life which they experienced was 41,502, producing an average of 28·17 years to each person; but the rate of mortality to the same district would, with the population of Bethnal-green, have produced 2,489 deaths and 60,597 years of life, being an average to each person of 24·34 years. And thus, instead of being more healthy than Bethnal-green, as would appear by the method in question, it is actually less so by 1·46 years to each person, which is confirmed by comparing its mortality per cent. at each quinquennial period, when it is found that out of 17 of the 20 periods the mortality is greater in St. Giles's and St. George's Bloomsbury than in Bethnal-green; but if we had nothing else to rely on than the new method proposed it would appear quite otherwise.

Having said this much, I now beg to submit the following table, in which is given the average age at death in the six districts of the metropolis referred to, according to the actual results, and also what would have been the result provided they had been under the Bethnal-green standard of population; some other details are also inserted in the table which will be presently noticed.

Effects of the irregularities of distribution of Population according to Ages in the under-mentioned Districts, arranged to show the fallacy of proposing the average Age at Death of the whole Population, as a test of the Sanatory Condition of the Localities.

District.	Average Age at Death.		Number out of which one will die.		Mortality per Cent.	
	Actual.	Transferred.	Actual.	Transfered.	Actual.	Transferred.
Bethnal green	25·80	. .	42·02	. .	2·38	. .
St. George's Hanover-square	31·23	27·25	46·86	37·64	2·13	2·65
St. George's Hanover-square, exclusive of Hospital . .	31·29	28·13	57·75	44·47	1·73	2·50
Marylebone	29·12	24·52	37·55	33·55	2·66	2·98
Clerkenwell	26·38	24·84	38·45	34·79	2·60	2·87
St. Giles and St. George's Bloomsbury	28·17	24·34	36·85	29·76	2·72	3·35
Kensington	32·39	26·71	44·94	43·64	2·22	2·29
Liverpool	20·67	22·25	35·36	32·04	2·82	3·12

I would also direct attention to 12 other tables (Tables E), representing at quinquennial periods of life the number of deaths for the year 1840—1 in the Metropolis, Liverpool, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, city of Exeter, and counties of Devon, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Hereford; showing the years of life experienced at the same periods, and the totals of these. The same tables also show what would have been the deaths in each of these places provided they had had the same population as the metropolis, and also the years of life which they would have experienced.

On this series of tables is founded another table, which I would beg also to submit to consideration. It exhibits the average age at death in the preceding 12 principal towns and counties, also what would have been the average age at death if placed under the same population as the metropolis.

Effects of the irregularities of distribution of Population according to Ages in the under-mentioned Districts, arranged to show the fallacy of proposing the average Age at Death of the whole Population, as a Test of the Sanatory Condition of a Locality.

District.	Average Age at Death.*		Number out of which one will die.		Mortality per Cent.	
	Actual.	Transferred.	Actual.	Transferred.	Actual.	Transferred.
Metropolis	29·06	..	39·10	..	2·55	..
Liverpool	20·67	25·07	35·36	34·92	2·82	2·58
Sheffield	23·19	28·14	28·51	29·28	3·50	3·75
Manchester	22·86	27·37	40·76	39·93	2·45	2·50
Birmingham	23·70	26·82	48·65	50·63	2·06	1·97
Leeds	22·51	26·01	33·59	35·44	2·95	2·82
City of Exeter	30·56	26·24	39·88	41·79	2·50	2·39
Devon	37·97	31·48	57·14	66·57	1·75	1·50
Essex	30·82	28·55	51·12	56·34	1·95	1·77
Suffolk.	33·24	29·51	48·96	54·57	2·04	1·83
Norfolk	31·80	26·71	48·82	56·38	2·04	1·77
Hereford	38·42	30·54	57·86	68·49	1·72	1·46

This table contains some interesting results, and I beg to cite two cases. The average age at death in the metropolis is 29·06 years, but in the town of Sheffield it is only 23·19 years; however, if Sheffield were placed under the population of the metropolis the average age at death would be raised to 28·14 years, approaching close to the metropolis. The other case I will select is the county of Hereford, and I do so because it has been given in the paper before alluded to, and contrasted with the metropolis and other places on account of the supposed superior value of life there, and its very healthy condition. It then appears that the average age at death in Hereford is 38·42 years, and hence the population would seem to enjoy nearly 10 years more of life each than the inhabitants of the metropolis; but bring the population of Hereford to the same standard as that of the metropolis, and it will seem that the average age at death is only 30·54 years, coming very close to that of the metropolis. So that after all, the distinction between the two places is not great. In the metropolis 6·01 per cent. of the population is above 60, but in Hereford 10·1 per cent. is above that age.

Another method of viewing this question would be to apply the same rate of mortality to different populations. The populations of the same place at different periods will be found to change in their distribution over the various periods of life, in the same way that distinct districts, as before noticed, do at the same period of time.

* As explained in a former paragraph, in reference to the preceding table, these columns are formed from Tables E. as that was formed from Tables D.

The population of England and Wales in 1821 differed in its distribution in many respects from the population of 1841; and if the method proposed were a fitting test for the health of the population, the results obtained in the following manner should agree; namely, apply the rate of mortality which actually prevailed in England and Wales in 1840-1 to the population as enumerated in 1841, and also apply the same rate of mortality at the respective periods of life, to the population as it existed at the census of 1821. This calculation will be found carried out in the following table; and it appears that in 1841, 335,106 deaths occurred, (which agrees to a unit with the actual deaths in that year when the deaths at ages not specified are added,) and the total years of life experienced was 10,462,274, giving an average of 29·462 years. But in 1821, 266,446 deaths would have happened, experiencing 6,632,303 years of life or an average age at death of 24·892 years.

Mortality in England in the Years 1841 *and* 1821, *calculated for the Population of those Years according to the Actual Mortality of* 1840-1.*

Ages.	1841			1821		1841	1821
	Population.	Deaths in 1840-1.	Mortality per Cent. by 1840-1.	Population.	Deaths that would have happened by rate of 1840-1.	Years of Life.	Years of Life.
Under 5	2,099,152	140,089	6·673	1,781,787	118,845	350222·5	297112·5
5—10	1,898,432	19,906	1·049	1,565,713	16,439	149295·	123292·5
10—15	1,726,162	9,727	·563	1,334,278	6,471	121587·5	80887·5
15—20	1,581,355	12,282	·776	1,189,148	9,276	208794·	162330·
20—30	2,823,721	27,048	·993	1,885,924	18,671	676200·	466775·
30—40	2,044,459	22,511	1·101	1,414,563	15,574	787885·	545090·
40—50	1,521,473	21,001	1·380	1,118,750	15,439	945045·	694755·
50—60	1,022,735	21,616	2·113	789,992	1,667	1188880·	91685·
60—70	697,035	28,381	4·071	546,946	22,261	1844765·	846965·
70—80	343,031	30,748	8·964	272,719	24,435	2306100·	1822625·
80—90	94,125	18,807	19·980	75,006	14,986	1598595·	1273810·
90-100	7,932	2,876	36·259	6,299	2,284	273220·	216980·
100 and upwards	249	114	45·783	215	98	11685·	9996·
Total	15,859,861	355,106	..	11,981,340	266,446	10462274·	6632303·5

	1841	1821
Average Age at Death	29·462	24·892
Number out of which one will die annually . .	44·634	44·967
Deaths per cent. annually	2·225	2·224

Now, if any value is to be attached to the method proposed, those results ought to have agreed; for in both instances the same rate of mortality influenced the two populations.

We will take another example of viewing the question by this method; as a very curious result is arrived at, and the case is furnished in the same paper in which is also given the proportionate population at each interval of age to every 10,000 of the population of England and Wales and the United States of America, and it is remarked on the figures when tabulated, "that whilst in England there are 5,025 persons between 15 and 50 who have 3,610 children, or persons under 15, in America there are 4,789 persons living, between 15 and 50 years of age, who have 4,371 children dependent upon them. In England there are in every 10,000 persons 1,365 who have obtained above 50 years' experience; in America there are only 830." This clause seems to me to contain the essence of the whole objection to the method in question.

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* Column 2nd in the above table is taken from the Census for 1841 ("Age Abstract"), pages 458, 459; and columns 3rd and 5th will be found at page 80 of the Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General. The other columns are, of course, deduced from them.

The average age at death is calculated in the succeeding table, according to the rate of mortality prevalent in this country in 1840–1, and it appears that the average age at death in England is 29·420 years, corresponding with a former result; while with the same rate of mortality applied to the American population the average age at death is only 20·398, showing a difference of no less than nine years; so that if we were to be guided by the test proposed, and only knew the results of this case and nothing of the cause producing them, we should unhesitatingly pronounce public health in America to be at a very low ebb. This case of itself should however warn us to be cautious in receiving results so obtained, and guard us against opinions founded on them.

Population of England and Wales, and also of the United States of America, for every 10,000 *of the inhabitants of the two countries.*

Ages.	England and Wales.			U. S. America.		England and Wales.	U. S. America.
	Numbers alive to every 10,000.	Mortality per Cent. 1840–1.	Number of Deaths	Numbers alive to every 10,000.	Number of Deaths by preceding Mortality.	Years of life enjoyed in England and Wales.	Years of life experienced in U. S. America.
Under 5	1,324	6·673	88·31	1,744	116·32	220·775	290·80
5—10	1,197	1·049	12·57	1,417	14·74	94·275	110·55
10—15	1,089	·563	6·10	1,210	6·78	76·250	84·75
15—20	997	·776	7·78	1,091	8·40	136·150	142·80
20—30	1,780	·993	17·62	1,816	17·98	440·500	449·50
30—40	1,289	1·101	14·19	1,160	12·76	496·650	446·60
40—50	959	1·380	13·23	732	10·10	595·350	454·50
50—60	645	2·113	13·61	436	9·20	748·550	506·00
60—70	440	4·071	17·91	245	9·97	1164·150	648·05
70—80	216	8·964	19·35	113	10·12	1451·250	759·00
80—90	59	19·980	11·79	32	6·39	1002·150	543·15
90 and upwards	5	36·259	1·81	4	1·45	171·950	137·75
Total	10,000	..	224·27	10,000	224·21	6598·000	4573·45

	England and Wales.	America.
Average Age at Death	29·420	20·398
Number out of which one will die annually	44·554	44·601
Mortality per Cent. annually	2·242	2·242

In the above table it may be curious to observe that in the two populations of England and Wales and the United States of America, as therein given, the number of deaths is exactly equal, and still the average age at death over the whole populattion of the one differs by upwards of nine years from that of the other.

It may also be remarked, that if more limited periods of life be compared, the error in the method proposed will, to a considerable extent, disappear; for example, the average age at death, in the above table, for the population above 20 years of age, would be—

For England and Wales	55·43
And for United States of America . . .	51·22
Showing an error of	4·21 years.

The following table will show the comparative uniformity between the deaths above 20 years of age and those at all ages :—

Districts.	Average Age of Deaths at all Ages.		Average Age of Deaths above 20.	
	Actual Population.	Corrected Population.	Actual Population.	Corrected Population.
Bethnal-green	25·80	25·80	54·68	54·68
St. George's Hanover-square .	31·23	27·25	49·93	54·97
Marylebone	29·12	24·52	52·19	54·13
Metropolis	29·06	29·06	53·36	53·36
Sheffield	23·19	28·14	50·95	52·66
Hereford	38·42	30·54	59·23	49·64

Like irregularities and errors will be found in the following table, calculated for the city of Glasgow :—

Mortality in Glasgow from the average of the Five Years 1836—40, *applied to th* *Population of* 1821 *for that city, and also to the Population of* 1841.*

Ages.	Ratio of Mortality.		1821			1841		
	Number out of which one will die.	Rate per Cent.	Population.	Number that would have died.	Years of life experienced.	Population.	Number that would have died.	Years of life experienced.
Under 5	10·473	9·548	21,250	2,029	5072·5	35,336	3,375	8437·5
5—10	70·605	1·416	17,514	249	1867·5	29,348	417	3127·5
10—15	129·850	·770	16,727	129	1612·5	28,753	221	2762·5
15—20	97·495	1·025	15,883	164	2870·0	30,566	312	5304·0
20—30	91·214	1·095	25,912	282	7050·0	60,998	665	16625·0
30—40	48·858	2·046	18,216	373	13055·0	39,542	811	28385·0
40—50	31·888	3·136	14,644	460	20700·0	24,817	779	35055·0
50—60	27·275	3·670	9,092	334	18370·0	13,008	477	26235·0
60—70	16·183	6·179	5,096	315	20475·0	7,815	483	31395·0
70—80	7·158	13·967	2,108	294	22050·0	2,998	419	31425·0
80—90	3·863	25·886	544	141	11985·0	703	182	15470·0
90-100	2·461	40·756	57	23	2185·0	63	26	2470·0
100 and upwards	1·000	100·000	..	..	..	18	18	1845·0
Total	..	..	147,043	4,793	127292·5	273,965	8,185	208536·5

	1821	1841
Average at Death	26·34	25·50
Number out of which one will die annually . .	30·67	33·47
Mortality per Cent. annually	3·25	2·97

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* Column 2nd is deduced from the average mortality of the five years 1836—40, as given in the City of Glasgow Bills of Mortality; and columns 4th and 7th are taken from the Enuteration Abstracts for 1821 and 1841. The other columns are, of course, deduced from these.

In the same paper the "average age at death" in the four counties of *Down, Wexford, Kilkenny*, and *Monaghan*, was given, being the four counties which, according to the Census for Ireland, contained the lowest proportion of *mud-hovels;* and compared with the "average age at death" in the four counties of *Mayo, Clare, Kerry*, and *Cork*, in which the highest proportion of mud-hovels was found to exist.

By the following table it will be seen that in the four *lowest* counties the average age at death is 34·54 years, and in the four *highest* only 26·70 years; and hence it was concluded that the effect of the greater prevalence of mud-hovels in the latter was to deprive each member of that community of 7·84 years of life on an average one with another: but it will also appear that when the four latter counties is placed under the same distribution of population, that the actual difference is only ·95 of a year. And hence appears the fallacy of the proposed test:—

*Mortality of Down, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Monaghan, the four Counties in Ireland in which the average Proportion of Mud-hovels is lowest, compared with Mayo, Clare, Kerry, and Cork, the four Counties where the average Proportion of Mud-hovels is highest.**

Ages.	4 Counties where lowest.			4 Counties where highest.			Years of life experienced			
	Population in 1841.	† Number of Deaths 1840.	Mortality per Cent. for 1840.	Population in 1841.	† Number of Deaths 1840.	Mortality per Cent for 1840.	In the 4 Counties of the lowest average	In the 4 Counties of the highest average.	What would have been the result if the Population in the 4 lowest had been the same as in the other.	
Under 5	139,570	4,313	3·09	270,534	12,020	4·37	10792·5	30050·0	6141·0	12282
5—10	118,473	611	·52	236,795	1,434	·60	4582·5	10755·0	710·0	5325
10—15	110,417	428	·39	207,265	849	·41	5350·0	10612·5	452·7	5659
15—20	97,234	629	·65	205,976	1,106	·54	11007·5	18802·0	525·1	8925
20—30	166,539	1,360	·82	301,212	2,488	·82	34000·0	62200·0	1360·6	34015
30—40	107,408	1,015	·95	200,954	2,080	1·03	35525·0	72800·0	1106·0	38710
40—50	86,693	1,103	1·27	133,852	1,910	1·42	49635·0	85950·0	1231·0	55395
50—60	59,980	1,468	2·45	126,888	2,920	2·31	80740 0	160600 0	1385·5	7620
60—70	32,031	1,479	4·62	51,329	2,091	4·69	96135·0	135915·0	1502·2	97643
70—80	14,190	1,442	10 16	16,666	1,627	9·76	108150·0	122025·0	1385·0	103875
80—90	3,593	607	16·89	3,367	578	17·17	51455·0	49130 0	616·9	52436
90-100	556	172	30·93	899	220	24·5	16340·0	20900 0	136·2	12939
100 & upwds.	23	23	100·00	42	42	100·0	2357·5	4305·0	23·0	23575
Total	946,707	14,650	..	1,752,308	29,365	..	506070·0	784044·5	16375·0	458399

	Four Counties where average proportion of mud-hovels is lowest.	Four Counties where average proportion of mud-hovels is highest.
Average Age at Death	34·54	26·70
Average Age at Death, if the population were under the same distribution in the four lowest as in the four highest counties	27·65	
		27·65
Error of the Test proposed . . .	6·89	
Actual difference		·95

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* The facts forming this table are taken from the Census for 1841 for Ireland. The items composing columns 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th, will be found under their appropriate heads in the same document. The other columns are, of course, deduced from these.

† In these columns the deaths for one year only are inserted. To have taken the average for the whole 10 years given in the Census would have involved an error, the population undergoing considerable increase within that period; and the deaths being only guessed at, or approximated to, forms an additional reason for not including the remote years; and the deaths being given for a fractional part only of 1841, therefore 1840 was selected.

With regard to the method in question, we are placed in this position. If the same rate or intensity of mortality be supposed to prevail in any two places, the results may, as seen, differ widely. Again, if we consider the actual rate of mortality peculiar to each district to exist, the results become equally distorted. And it is, therefore, clear that the method in question does not give any indication of the sanatory condition of a community; for it has appeared that the results derived from its application may produce a difference in the *average age at death* in two districts when the rate of mortality is the same, and *vice versâ*, the average age at death may correspond, while different rates or degrees of mortality prevail in the districts compared.

The same remarks which have been brought to bear against the average age at death as a test of the comparative sanatory condition of various districts, will be found to be equally applicable against two other tests commonly resorted to by public writers on vital statistics, viz., "the number out of which one death takes place in the community," and also the "rate of mortality per cent. over the whole population."

The extent of the error to which both of those supposed tests are liable will be seen by comparing the columns of the foregoing tables; and on reflection it will be found that precisely the same causes which produced the fallacious results in the "average age at death," do equally affect those two methods, and that they are on that account to be as little depended on as a test of the health of the population.

The objections which have been brought against the method of taking the *average age at death* as a test of the healthy condition of the population, for the same reasons upset another proposed test in the paper in question. It is said, "that in the less healthy districts the proportions of births to the whole population is greater than in the more healthy districts." This proposition may be either true or otherwise, and it certainly would be important to know that a sickly and depraved community possessed a greater reproductive power than a healthy and robust people; but no facts with which I am familiar tend to lead my mind to such a conclusion. It is possible to find another solution of the increased ratio of births to the total population than simply the unhealthy nature of the district, and one example will show that other explanations may in some cases be found:—

It is stated that the births in the metropolis are in the ratio of 1 to 37 to the whole population, but that in Hereford the ratio of births is only 1 in 44; and hence it is concluded that the sanatory condition of the metropolis is inferior to that of Hereford.

Let us see, then, what is the actual ratio of the generative population, as it may be called, of the metropolis, to that of Hereford; and taking the population from 20 to 40 years of age, which may be admitted to represent the mean productive force in the two localities, it appears that in the metropolis there is 36·33 per cent. of the population included in that period, while in the county of Hereford there is only 28·39 per cent.

It is, then, fair to state that the births in the metropolis should bear the same ratio to its reproductive population, which the births in Hereford bear to its reproductive numbers; and carrying out this calculation, it follows that the births in the metropolis should be 1 in 34·38 to the whole population, but the actual ratio is 1 in 37. Hence we find that the metropolis instead of having a considerably increased ratio of births, as would appear by the figures, has in reality a deficiency of births.

Time will not admit of entering further into this part of the question at present; but I may state, that in all inquiries into facts connected with vital statistics, either with regard to deaths or births, the actual section of the population from which the results are derived must be kept in view. It may be further stated, that several districts have been compared with respect to the number of births, and in general the number of births to the whole population is in the inverse ratio to each other of the generative population.

One very interesting and important part of the inquiry instituted in the paper in question relates to the comparative healthiness of various classes and trades. This attempt is of paramount value to society, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on so excellent a design; but, unfortunately, it is subject to the very same objections as the other inquiries alluded to.

A series of 32 tables is given in that paper, representing each of the districts of the metropolis. In these tables the following classification is adopted, namely, "Gentry," "Tradesmen," "*Artizans*," "*Undescribed*" and "*Paupers*," and the number of deaths which happened among the adults of each class and among the children under 10 years of age is given; and also the average age at death of each class. Now it is evident that these tables would only be useful, provided that the children alive in each class bore the same ratio to the adult population in it. These numbers not being given, the record of deaths cannot be depended upon. And if we only inspect the results inserted in the table, strong reason will be found to doubt the existence of a uniform distribution of the living population; for in 22 of the 32 districts examined, it appears that there is an excess of the deaths of children over the adults in the class designated artizans, and taking the totals of these 22 districts, it is found that the deaths of children amount to 11,241, while those of the adults are only 8,095. But, on the other hand, taking the class called "*Gentry*," it is found that there is a deficiency of the deaths of children in 31 of the districts, and the totals amount to 527 deaths of children, while the deaths of adults are as much as 1,718. It is evident that those startling discrepancies must be attributed to some other cause than differences of sanatory condition.

Vital statistics should hold no mean place in the political and social economy of the country; but I am satisfied that unless more correct methods of inquiry be adopted than many of those hitherto in use, the public will become impregnated with many vitiated views, as to the influence of the habits and practices of society on the value of life.

It will at once be seen, that so far as vital statistics relates to disease, the distribution of population according to age must form an important feature in every careful inquiry. To give a single illustration of this, it may be mentioned, that the population above 60 years of age in the counties of Hereford, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk is 8·846 per cent. of the whole; but the population above the same age in the towns of Liverpool, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Exeter, is only 4·6 per cent., and, consequently, the deaths from paralysis and diseases peculiar to old age ought to have nearly doubled the ratio to the whole population in the former that it has in the latter.

The same remarks apply to the proportionate number of marriages in a community; the numbers who can read and write, the degree of crime; and, in fact, to all questions whether "*vital*" or "*commercial*" which are brought to bear on the general population.

Ample means are available to illustrate all those cases under a variety of positions, and to show the necessity which exists for a most careful analysis of the whole living population before drawing any collateral conclusions.

But as there is no need to enter further into the subject at present, I beg to submit the present contribution to the scrutiny of the Society, and shall be happy to find that it does in any way interest the present meeting.

For sake of reference it may be mentioned, that all the facts employed in this paper, unless otherwise stated, are taken from the Census for 1841, and the Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, viz. that for 1840-1.

In Tables A. and B., columns 2nd are taken from the "Age Abstract" for the Census for 1841, and the items will be there found under their appropriate "headings." Columns 4th will be found, in their appropriate places, in the "Age Abstract" of the Fourth Report of the Registrar-General. The other columns are, of course, deduced from these.

Table C. is formed from the "Age Abstract" of the Census for 1841; and in Tables D. and E., the column "Number Dying," under the head "Actual Results," is composed of the same numbers as those forming the respective columns in Tables A. and B., and obtained from the same source. The remaining columns are, of course, deduced according to the method set forth in this paper.

Throughout this paper no method has been proposed for conducting correct inquiries into the comparative sanatory condition of different districts; still such method may be readily inferred from what has been herein stated.

All the calculations have been made independent of other results; and, in some instances, slight corrections would be necessary to render the results perfect; but as these would, in many instances, involve very great labour, and the nature of the paper did not strictly require them, they have been omitted. The object contemplated in this paper is to illustrate a principle, and not to collect a series of statistical facts for their intrinsic value.

Tables A.

BETHNAL GREEN.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths	
— 5	10,739	14·4949	850	48·8160	7·9150
5—10	9,180	12·3906	76	3·4222	·8278
10—15	8,006	10·8055	38	2·1542	·4746
15—20	7,096	9·8779	37	2·0975	·5214
20—25	6,579	8·8799	38	2·1542	·5670
25—30	5,829	7·8676	51	2·8911	·8749
30—35	5,749	7·7597	51	2·8911	·8871
35—40	4,490	6·0603	56	3·1746	1·2072
40—45	4,385	5·9186	47	2·6644	1·0715
45—50	2,955	3·9885	66	3·7415	2·2335
50—55	2,995	4·0424	74	4·1950	4·5012
55—60	1,644	2·2189	67	3·7981	3·5672
60—65	1,835	2·4767	64	3·6281	3·4877
65—70	1,042	1·4064	64	3·6281	6·1425
70—75	879	1·1891	68	3·8548	7·7360
75—80	366	·4928	47	2·6644	12·8415
80—85	173	·2335	39	2·2108	22·5423
85—90	71	·0958	22	1·2471	30·9859
90—95	21	·0283	6	·3401	28·5714
95-100	4	·0054	2	·1133	50·0000
100	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Unknown	50	. .	1	. .	. .
Totals .	74,088	. .	1,764	. .	. .

ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	5,738	8·6346	463	32·6516	8·0690
5—10	4,591	6·9085	55	3·8787	1·1979
10—15	4,148	6·2420	28	1·9746	·6750
15—20	6,168	9·2817	36	2·5387	·5836
20—25	9,440	14·1728	68	4·7954	·7203
25—30	8,675	13·0540	78	5·5007	·8991
30—35	7,513	11·3057	64	4·5134	·8518
35—40	5,091	7·6610	78	5·5007	1·5321
40—45	4,930	7·4188	85	5·9943	1·7241
45—50	2,883	4·3384	66	4·6544	2·2787
50—55	2,711	4·0794	77	5·4301	2·8402
55—60	1,275	1·9186	55	3·8787	4·3137
60—65	1,469	2·2105	61	4·3018	4·1525
65—70	649	·9766	55	3·8787	8·4745
70—75	619	·9314	58	4·0901	9·3699
75—80	233	·3506	51	3·6219	21·8884
80—85	124	·2046	20	1·4111	14·7058
85—90	48	·0722	15	1·0580	31·2500
90—95	10	·0150	4	·2822	40·0000
95-100	2	·0030	1	·0705	50·0000
100	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Unknown	124	. .	. .	. .	. .
Totals .	66,453	. .	1,418	. .	. .

TABLES A.—*continued.*

MARYLEBONE.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths	
— 5	14,419	10·4292	1,433	38·9508	9·9382
5—10	12,147	8·7920	192	5·2188	1·5808
10—15	10,969	7·9339	65	1·0328	·5939
15—20	11,931	8·6356	72	1·5493	·6034
20—25	16,332	11·8200	155	4·2131	·9490
25—30	15,245	11·0089	142	3·8597	·9314
30—35	13,967	10·1093	154	4·1859	1·1026
35—40	9,770	7·0715	117	3·1793	1·1975
40—45	10,224	7·4001	156	4.2543	1·5258
45—50	5,988	4·3341	173	4·5953	2·8891
50—55	6,161	4·4593	162	4·3032	2·6294
55—60	2,939	2·1272	141	3·8197	3·0270
60—65	3,440	2·4993	182	4·9170	5·2907
65—70	1,707	1·2937	135	3·6695	7·9086
70—75	1,540	1·1146	149	4·0490	9·6753
75—80	684	·4950	130	3·5336	18·9708
80—85	384	·2779	66	1·7939	17·1875
85—90	116	·0839	29	·7882	25·0000
90—95	44	·0318	17	·4620	38·6463
95-100	8	·0057	6	·1630	75·0000
100	4	·0028	3	·0815	75·0000
Unknown	145	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total .	138,164	. .	3,679	. .	. .

CLERKENWELL.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	6,822	11·992	698	47·473	10·230
5—10	5,508	9·704	74	5·010	1·343
10—15	5,013	9·038	19	1·286	·379
15—20	5,718	10·074	28	1·395	·489
20—25	6,313	11·123	39	2·640	·618
25—30	5,579	9·829	38	2·572	·681
30—35	5,290	9·320	45	3·046	·850
35—40	3,735	6·530	54	3·656	1·445
40—45	3,727	6·566	52	3·520	1·395
45—50	2,407	4·240	43	2·911	1·786
50—55	2,270	3·990	56	3·791	2·467
55—60	1,237	2·179	46	3·114	3·718
60—65	1,361	2·397	68	4·603	4·996
65—70	666	1·173	48	3·249	7·207
70—75	620	1·092	56	3·791	9·032
75—80	284	·500	53	3·588	18·661
80—85	129	·227	33	2·234	25·581
85—90	47	·082	21	1·422	44·680
90—95	11	·019	4	·027	36·363
95-100	. .	. .	1	·006	100·000
100	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Unknown	19	. .	1	. .	. .
Totals .	56,756	. .	1,477	. .	. .

TABLES A.—*continued.*

ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE'S BLOOMSBURY.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths	
— 5	5,610	10·333	640	43·360	11·408
5—10	4,710	8·675	67	5·149	1·613
10—15	4,287	7·896	16	1·080	1·485
15—20	4,811	8·861	28	1·897	·582
20—25	6,265	11·539	36	2·439	·574
25—30	5,689	10·478	44	2·981	·773
30—35	5,714	10·524	58	3·929	1·015
35—40	3,861	7·111	63	4·268	1·631
40—45	4,182	7·702	57	3·861	1·362
45—50	2,322	4·276	56	3·794	2·356
50—55	2,595	4·779	58	3·929	2·225
55—60	1,126	2·074	42	2·845	3·730
60—65	1,379	2·539	92	6·233	6·671
65—70	579	1·066	64	4·336	11·050
70—75	536	·990	55	3·726	10·261
75—80	236	·434	53	3·590	22·457
80—85	126	·233	33	2·235	26·190
85—90	30	·055	3	·020	10·000
90—95	8	·014	6	·040	65·321
95-100	2	·003	2	·013	100·000
100	. .	. .	..	. .	. .
Unknown	224	. .	3	. .	. .
Totals .	54,292	. .	1,476	. .	. .

KENSINGTON.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	13,134	11·422	966	37·764	7·354
5—10	11,608	10·097	120	4·691	1·010
10—15	11,051	9·613	38	1·486	·344
15—20	10,326	8·981	57	2·233	552
20—25	11,990	10·429	72	2·814	·600
25—30	10,799	9·393	72	3·792	·666
30—35	10,052	8·744	97	3·792	·966
35—40	7,310	6·358	83	3·245	1·135
40—45	7,606	6·616	92	3·596	1·209
45—50	4,977	4·239	97	3·792	1·948
50—55	4,941	4·298	90	3·518	1·821
55—60	2,766	2·406	120	4·691	4·338
60—65	3,440	2·992	119	4·652	3·459
65—70	1,766	1·536	130	5·117	7·361
70—75	1,594	1·386	138	5·395	8·657
75—80	716	·621	124	4·848	13·756
80—85	418	·363	79	3·088	18·899
85—90	130	·113	45	1·763	34·614
90—95	51	·044	14	·547	27·450
95-100	8	·007	3	·117	37·500
100	3	·001	2	·078	100·000
Unknown	272	. .	. .	. .	. .
Totals .	114.958	. .	2,558	. .	. .

TABLES B.

METROPOLIS.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	221,813	11·8380	19,519	40·6849	8·799
5—10	185,318	9·8974	2,194	4·5731	1·183
10—15	169,282	9·0345	789	1·6445	·466
15—20	172,042	9·0954	1,074	2·2386	·624
20—25	206,096	10·9996	1,632	3·4017	·791
25—30	182,470	9·7385	1,718	3·5809	·941
30—35	170,440	9·0964	1,789	3·7289	1·049
35—40	121,810	6·5010	1,900	3·9603	1·559
40—45	125,261	6·6851	1,788	3·7268	1·427
45—50	79,560	4·2559	1,897	3·9540	2·384
50—55	80,486	4·2955	1,992	4·1519	2·474
55—60	41,891	2·2357	1,817	3·7873	4·337
60—65	48,890	2·6092	2,288	4·7690	4·679
65—70	24,968	1·332	1,978	4·1229	7·922
70—75	21,763	1·161	2,081	4·3375	9·562
75—80	9,699	·518	1,707	3·5580	17·599
80—85	5,084	·271	1,003	2·0906	19·728
85—90	1,621	·0865	539	1·1234	33·251
90—95	477	·0254	160	·3358	33·543
95-100	115	·00613	52	·1084	45·217
100	24	·00128	9	·0188	37·500
Unknown	4,566	. .	50	. .	. .
Totals	1,873,676	. .	47,976	. .	. .

LIVERPOOL.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to theTotal Deaths.	
— 5	37,804	13·1955	4,261	52·4808	11·271
5—10	29,153	10·4129	448	5·5177	1·536
10—15	27,246	9·5102	149	1·8352	·550
15—20	26,765	9·3423	158	1·9460	·590
20—25	33,460	11·6792	275	3·3871	·821
25—30	30,538	10·6593	294	3·6211	·962
30—35	28,181	9·8366	308	3·7935	1·092
35—40	18,356	6·4072	319	3·9290	1·737
40—45	18,176	6·3443	296	3·6457	1·628
45—50	9,966	3·4786	262	3·2269	2·628
50—55	9,691	3·3826	251	3·0915	2·590
55—60	4,776	1·6670	200	2·4576	4·187
60—65	5,591	1·9515	261	3·2146	4·668
65—70	2,585	·9023	174	2·1437	6·731
70—75	2,090	·7295	157	1·9177	7·511
75—80	933	·3256	142	1·7489	15·219
80—85	522	·1822	87	1·0715	16·666
85—90	153	·05340	44	·5419	28·758
90—95	51	·01780	12	·1478	23·529
95-100	17	·005933	2	·0246	11·764
100	8	·002792	1	·0123	12·500
Unknown	425	. .	18	. .	. .
Totals	286,487	. .	8,119	. .	. .

TABLES B.—*continued.*

SHEFFIELD.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	9,813	14·3935	1,163	48·6024	11·851
5—10	7,767	11·3909	115	4·8076	1·480
10—15	7,103	10·4170	66	2·7591	·929
15—20	6,929	10·1619	74	3·0936	1·067
20—25	7,045	10·3820	79	3·3026	1·121
25—30	6,119	8·7939	91	3·8043	1·487
30—35	5,447	8·0221	71	2·9682	1·303
35—40	4,236	6·2124	72	3·0100	1·699
40—45	3,937	5·7739	99	4·1387	2·514
45—50	2,646	3·8805	69	2·8846	2·607
50—55	2,438	3·5755	68	2·8428	2·789
55—60	1,448	2·1236	78	3·2608	5·386
60—65	1,371	2·0106	87	3·6371	6·345
65—70	807	1·1835	74	3·0936	9·169
70—75	577	·8462	72	3·0100	12·478
75—80	263	·3857	69	2·8846	26·235
80—85	135	·1979	23	·9615	17·037
85—90	33	·0484	18	·7525	54·545
90—95	6	·0088	2	·0836	33·333
95-100	4	·0059	1	·0418	25·000
100	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Unknown	62	. .	1	. .	. .
Totals	68,186	. .	2,392	. .	. .

MANCHESTER.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	31,942	13·1549	2,917	48·9019	9·132
5—10	25,780	10·6099	304	5·0963	1·179
10—15	24,347	10·0209	119	1·9949	·488
15—20	24,401	10·0423	142	2·3805	·581
20—25	27,039	11·1280	188	3·1517	·695
25—30	23,065	9·4925	240	4·0234	1·040
30—35	22,301	9·1781	234	3·9228	1·049
35—40	15,317	6·3038	220	3·6881	1·436
40—45	15,192	6·2523	226	3·7887	1·487
45—50	9,068	3·7320	209	3·5037	2·304
50—55	8,883	3·6558	211	3·5373	2·377
55—60	4,436	1·8256	184	3·0846	4·147
60—65	5,132	2·0564	189	3·1684	3·682
65—70	2,335	·7609	181	3·0343	7·751
70—75	1,895	·7798	168	2·8164	8·865
75—80	828	·4290	111	1·8608	13·405
80—85	378	·1555	70	1·1735	18·518
85—90	130	·0534	34	·5699	26·153
90—95	32	·0166	12	·2011	37·500
95-100	9	·0037	2	.0335	22·000
100	6	·0025	. .	. .	. .
Unknown	467	. .	4	. .	. .
Totals	242,983	. .	5,965	. .	. .

Tables B.—*continued.*

BIRMINGHAM.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	25,461	13·9192	1,818	48·3520	7·140
5—10	21,066	11·5165	217	5·7712	1·030
10—15	19,153	10·4706	83	2·2074	·433
15—20	18,129	9·9108	100	2·6595	·551
20—25	19,529	10·6762	127	3·3776	·650
25—30	16,759	9·1619	117	3·1117	·698
30—35	14,758	8·0674	121	3·2180	·819
35—40	10,765	5·8850	135	3·5904	1·254
40—45	10,661	5·8282	131	3·4840	1·228
45—50	7,007	3·8306	123	3·2712	1·775
50—55	6,612	3·6146	110	2·9436	1·663
55—60	3,441	1·8811	93	2·7340	2·703
60—65	3,895	2·1293	123	3·2686	3·155
65—70	1,968	1·0758	122	2·2446	6·199
70—75	1,669	·9124	118	3·1383	7·070
75—80	849	·4641	99	2·6329	11·660
80—85	475	·2596	70	1·8617	14·730
85—90	137	·0749	37	·9840	27·007
90—95	52	·0284	11	·2925	21·154
95-100	12	·0066	2	·0532	16·668
100	1	·0005	2	·0532	100·000
Unknown	523	. .	1	. .	. .
Totals	182,922	. .	3,760	. .	. .

LEEDS.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	21,615	14·2167	2,143	47·6539	9·914
5—10	18,053	11·8730	305	5·3873	1·689
10—15	16,720	10·9963	150	3·3347	·897
15—20	15,847	10·4232	143	3·1799	·902
20—25	15,305	10·0657	169	3·7580	1·104
25—30	12,910	8·4906	163	3·0624	1·626
30—35	11,848	7·7921	132	2·9352	1·114
35—40	9,081	5·9723	156	3·4689	1·717
40—45	8,773	5·7700	148	3·2910	1·687
45—50	5,839	3·8401	125	2·7796	2·140
50—55	5,360	3·5251	116	2·5795	2·164
55—60	3,198	2·1032	102	2·2681	3·189
60—65	3,183	2·0933	149	3·3299	4·681
65—70	1,726	1·1351	140	3·1131	8·111
70—75	1,306	·8589	124	2·7574	9·494
75—80	585	·3847	104	2·3216	17·777
80—85	315	·2071	69	1·5314	21·904
85—90	85	·0559	42	·9339	49·411
90—95	24	·0158	9	·2001	37·500
95-100	3	·0020	4	·0889	100·000
100	. .	. .	1	. .	. .
Unknown	278	. .	3	. .	. .
Totals	152,054	. .	4,497	. .	. .

TABLES B.—*continued.*

CITY OF EXETER.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	3,503	11·1874	326	41·4331	9·306
5—10	3,275	10·4592	39	4·9681	1·190
10—15	2,990	9·5490	12	1·5286	·401
15—20	3,143	10·0375	15	1·9108	·477
20—25	3,112	9·9386	14	1·7834	·449
25—30	2,883	9·2073	29	3·6942	1·005
30—35	2,656	8·4823	32	4·0764	1·204
35—40	1,876	5·9913	21	2·6751	1·114
40—45	1,966	6·2789	34	4·3312	1·729
45—50	1,315	4·1996	31	3·9490	2·357
50—55	1,367	4·3657	23	2·9299	1·682
55—60	816	2·6060	15	1·9108	1·838
60—65	913	2·9158	30	3·7346	3·285
65—70	508	1·6223	33	4·2038	6·496
70—75	453	1·4466	44	5·6050	9·713
75—80	281	·8974	32	4·0764	11·387
80—85	141	·4503	27	3·4394	19·148
85—90	47	·1501	16	3·0382	34·042
90—95	17	·0543	7	·8917	41·176
95-100	3	·0096	2	·2547	66·666
100	. .	. .	3	·3821	. .
Unknown	47	. .	. .	. .	. .
Totals .	31,312	. .	785	. .	. .

DEVON.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	67,111	12·5803	2,924	30·5985	4·356
5—10	64,560	12·1021	412	4·3114	·638
10—15	57,914	10·8562	207	2·1661	·357
15—20	52,973	9·9300	299	3·1289	·564
20—25	49,031	9·1911	356	3·7339	·726
25—30	39,934	7·4858	301	3·1498	·753
30—35	35,984	6·7453	287	3·0033	·797
35—40	27,854	5·2213	266	2·7835	·954
40—45	28,559	5·3535	279	2·9196	·976
45—50	22,778	4·2698	275	2·8777	1·207
50—55	23,705	4·4436	306	3·2021	1·294
55—60	15,522	2·9096	328	3·4323	2·113
60—65	16,443	3·0823	464	4·8555	2·821
65—70	10,522	1·9724	514	5·3788	4·885
70—75	9,680	1·8145	627	6·5613	6·477
75—80	5,338	1·0006	664	6·9485	12·439
80—85	3,209	·6015	578	6·0485	18·011
85—90	1,115	·2090	292	3·0556	26·188
90—95	310	·0581	124	1·2976	40·000
95-100	74	·0139	27	·2825	36·486
100	8	·0015	5	·0523	62·500
Unknown	836	. .	21	. .	. .
Totals .	533,460	. .	9,556	. .	. .

TABLES B.—*continued.*

ESSEX.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	45,891	13·3025	2,337	34·9203	5·092
5—10	43,954	12·7410	503	7·5164	1·144
10—15	39,336	11·4024	238	3·5564	·605
15—20	33,159	9·6118	270	4·0346	·814
20—25	31,836	9·2283	282	4·2139	·885
25—30	25,827	7·4865	230	3·6369	·890
30—35	23,341	6·7659	208	3·1081	·891
35—40	17,859	5·1768	189	2·8242	1·058
40—45	19,112	5·5440	204	3·0480	1·067
45—50	14,531	3·3458	179	2·6748	1·231
50—55	14,047	3·2343	178	2·0598	1·267
55—60	8,436	2·4453	199	2·9737	2·358
60—65	9,612	2·7862	233	3·4817	2·424
65—70	6,127	1·7760	292	4·3624	4·765
70—75	5,272	1·5282	357	5·3347	6·771
75—80	2,878	·8343	307	4·5875	10·667
80—85	1,615	·4681	266	3·9748	16·470
85—90	521	·1510	151	2·2564	28·982
90—95	106	·0307	40	·5977	37·735
95-100	28	·0081	14	·2092	50·000
100	1	·0003	1	·0149	100·000
Unknown	1,490	. .	14	. .	. .
Totals .	344,979	. .	6,692	. .	. .

SUFFOLK.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	41,458	13·1900	2,185	33·7087	5·270
5—10	39,916	12·9640	364	5·6155	·911
10—15	36,160	11·4768	228	3·5174	·630
15—20	31,248	9·9178	278	4·2888	·889
20—25	28,458	9·0322	285	4·3967	1·001
25—30	22,684	7·1996	207	3·1934	·912
30—35	20,431	6·4845	228	3·5174	1·115
35—40	16,346	5·1880	174	2·6843	1·064
40—45	16,514	5·2413	177	2·7336	1·071
45—50	13,001	4·1260	148	2·2832	1·138
50—55	12,551	3.9835	179	2·7614	1·426
55—60	8,296	2·6330	201	3·1008	2·422
60—65	9,412	2·9872	247	3·8105	4·621
65—70	6,303	2·0005	275	4·2425	4·568
70—75	5,730	1·8186	354	5·4612	6·178
75—80	3,324	1·0550	358	5·5230	10·770
80—85	1,909	·6045	322	4·9676	16·867
85—90	745	·2365	183	2·8232	24·563
90—95	164	·0521	60	·5256	36·585
95-100	40	·0127	21	·3239	52·500
100	3	·0010	3	·0463	100·000
Unknown	380	. .	5	. .	. .
Totals .	315,073	. .	6,482	. .	. .

TABLES B.—*continued.*

NORFOLK.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	52,930	12·8265	3,144	37·0929	5·939
5—10	50,789	12·3077	553	6·5243	1·088
10—15	46,069	11·1639	289	3·4096	·627
15—20	41,161	9·9745	292	3·4450	·709
20—25	37,454	9·0762	298	3·5157	·795
25—30	29,697	7·1965	279	3·2916	·936
30—35	25,942	6·0303	227	2·6781	·910
35—40	22,797	5·5244	222	2·6191	·973
40—45	22,993	5·5719	216	2·5483	·939
45—50	17,890	4·3452	215	2·5365	1·201
50—55	16,731	4·0544	201	2·3712	1·200
55—60	10,657	2·5825	218	2·5719	2·045
60—65	12,391	3·0027	278	3·2798	2·243
65—70	8,845	2·1434	337	3·9759	3·810
70—75	7,573	1·8351	457	5·3917	6·345
75—80	4,478	1·0851	449	5·2973	10·026
80—85	2,508	·6077	388	4·5776	15·470
85—90	1,033	·2503	265	3·1264	25·654
90—95	288	·0698	107	1·2623	37·152
95-100	50	·0121	23	·2713	46·000
100	3	·0007	4	·0472	100·000
Unknown	385	. .	14	. .	. .
Totals .	412,664	. .	8,476	. .	. .

HEREFORD.

Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Deaths.		Per Centage of the Deaths to the Living at the same Ages.
Age.	Number.		Number.	Per Centage to the Total Deaths.	
— 5	13,633	11·9713	520	26·3825	3·814
5—10	13,097	11·5007	95	4·8199	·725
10—15	12,292	10·7938	50	2·5367	·406
15—20	10,877	9·5512	72	3·6529	·661
20—25	9,904	8·6968	90	4·5662	·908
25—30	8,396	7·3709	85	4·3125	1·012
30—35	7,941	6·9731	63	3·1963	·793
35—40	6,100	5·3565	55	2·7904	·901
40—45	6,477	5·6875	66	3·3485	1·019
45—50	5,012	4·4011	49	2·4860	·977
50—55	5,109	4·4863	71	3·6022	1·389
55—60	3,428	3·0032	78	3·9573	2·275
60—65	4,137	3·6237	93	4·7184	2·247
65—70	2,370	2·0811	82	4·1603	3·459
70—75	2,224	1·9529	131	6·6463	5·917
75—80	1,320	1·1591	125	6·3419	9·469
80—85	920	·8078	131	6·6463	14·239
85—90	327	·2871	67	3·3992	20·489
90—95	106	·0931	25	1·2683	23·584
95-100	29	·0255	6	·3044	20·689
100	5	·0043	4	·2029	80·000
Unknown	174	. .	13	. .	. .
Totals .	113,878	. .	1,971	. .	. .

TABLES C.

METROPOLIS.			LIVERPOOL.			SHEFFIELD.		
Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.	Living.		Per Centage to the Total Living.
Age.	Number.		Age.	Number.		Age.	Number.	
5	221,813	11·8385	5	37,804	13·1957	5	9,813	14·3915
10—40	1,022,140	54·4997	10—40	164,546	57·4378	10—40	36,879	54·0859
15—30	560,608	29·9893	15—30	93,763	32·7284	15—30	20,093	29·4011
40—60	327,198	17·4629	40—60	42,609	14·8729	40—60	10,569	15·5002
60	112,641	6·0118	60	11,950	4·1712	60	3,196	4·6871
MANCHESTER.			BIRMINGHAM.			LEEDS.		
5	31,942	13·1459	5	25,461	13·9192	5	21,615	14·2157
10—40	136,470	56·1651	10—40	99,093	54·1728	10—40	81,711	53·7395
15—30	74,505	30·6630	15—30	54,417	29·7490	15—30	44,082	28·9917
40—60	37,579	15·4303	40—60	27,721	15·1547	40—60	23,170	15·2384
60	10,745	4·4221	60	9,066	4·9562	60	7,229	4·7543
CARLISLE.			EXETER.			COUNTY OF DEVON.		
5	2,838	12·3326	5	3,503	11·1871	5	67,111	12·5774
10—40	12,306	53·4764	10—40	16,660	53·2064	10—40	273,690	51·3046
15—30	6,862	29·8192	15—30	9,138	29·1837	15—30	141,938	26·5463
40—60	4,161	18·0820	40—60	5,564	13·2888	40—60	90,564	16·9767
60	1,460	6·3444	60	2,363	4·6627	60	46,691	8·7525
COUNTY OF ESSEX.			COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.			COUNTY OF NORFOLK.		
5	45,891	13·3025	5	41,458	13·1584	5	52,930	12·8264
10—40	171,663	49·7594	10—40	155,127	49·2357	10—40	203,120	49·2222
15—30	90,822	26·3267	15—30	82,390	26·1497	15—30	108,312	26·2435
40—60	56,146	16·2751	40—60	50,362	15·9843	40—60	68,271	16·5055
60	26,159	7·5827	60	27,627	8·7685	60	37,169	9·0055
ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE.			BETHNAL GREEN.					
5	5,738	8·6345	5	10,739	14·4949			
10—40	41,035	61·8990	10—40	37,749	50·9515			
15—30	24,283	36·5404	15—30	19,504	26·3254			
40—60	11,799	17·7548	40—60	11,979	16·4692			
60	3,166	4·7641	60	4,391	6·0369			

TABLES D.

Actual Results.

BETHNAL GREEN.			ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE.		MARYLEBONE.	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Liie.
5	850	2125	463	1157·5	1,433	3582·5
5 — 10	76	570	55	412·5	192	1440
10 — 15	38	475	28	350	65	812·5
15 — 20	37	647·5	36	630	72	1260
20 — 25	38	855	68	1530	155	3487·5
25 — 30	51	1402·5	78	2145	142	3905
30 — 35	51	1657·5	64	2080	154	5005
35 — 40	56	2100	78	2925	117	4387·5
40 — 45	47	1997·5	85	3612·5	156	6630
45 — 50	66	3135	66	3135	173	8217·5
50 — 55	74	3885	77	4042·5	162	8505
55 — 60	67	3852·5	55	3162·5	141	8107·5
60 — 65	64	4000	61	3812·5	182	11375
65 — 70	64	4320	55	3712·5	135	9112·5
70 — 75	68	4930	58	4205	149	10802·5
75 — 80	47	3642·5	51	3952·5	130	10075
80 — 85	39	3217·5	20	1650	66	5445
85 — 90	22	1925	15	1312·5	29	2537·5
90 — 95	6	555	4	370	17	1572·5
95 —100	2	195	1	97·5	6	585
100 & upwds.[*]	..	..	..	..	3	307·5
Total . .	1,763	45487·5	1,418	44295	3,679	107152·5

Results by the respective Rates of Mortality in each place if containing the same Population as Bethnal Green does.

BETHNAL GREEN.			ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE.		MARYLEBONE.	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5			867	2167·5	1,067	2667·5
5 — 10			110	825	145	1087·5
10 — 15			54	675	47	587·5
15 — 20			41	717·5	43	752·5
20 — 25			47	1057·5	62	1395
25 — 30			52	1430	54	1485
30 — 35			48	1560	63	2047·5
35 — 40			68	2550	54	2025
40 — 45			75	3187·5	67	2847·5
45 — 50			68	3230	85	4037·5
50 — 55			85	4462·5	79	4147·5
55 — 60			70	4025	50	2875
60 — 65			76	4750	97	6062·5
65 — 70			88	5940	82	5535
70 — 75			82	5945	85	6162·5
75 — 80			80	6200	69	5347·5
80 — 85			25	2062·5	30	2475
85 — 90			22	1925	18	1575
90 — 95			8	740	8	740
95 —100			2	195	3	292·5
Totals.			1,968	53645	2,208	54145

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[*] In this table, and in Table E, the number of deaths at "unknown" ages, or ages not specified, are omitted.

TABLES D.—*continued.*

Actual Results.

	CLERKENWELL.		ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE BLOOMSBURY.		KENSINGTON.	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5	698	1745	640	1600	966	2415
5 — 10	74	555	67	502·5	120	900
10 — 15	19	217·5	16	200	38	475
15 — 20	28	490	28	490	57	997·5
20 — 25	39	877·5	36	810	72	1620
25 — 30	38	1045	44	1210	72	1980
30 — 35	45	1462·5	58	1885	97	3152·5
35 — 40	54	2025	63	2362·5	83	3112·5
40 — 45	52	2210	57	2422·5	92	3910
45 — 50	43	2042·5	56	2660	97	4607·5
50 — 55	56	2940	58	3045	90	4725
55 — 60	46	2645	42	2415	120	6900
60 — 65	68	4250	92	5750	119	7437·5
65 — 70	48	3240	64	4320	130	8775
70 — 75	56	4060	55	3987·5	138	10005
75 — 80	53	4107·5	53	4107·5	124	9610
80 — 85	33	2722·5	33	2722·5	79	6517·5
85 — 90	21	1837·5	3	262·5	45	3937·5
90 — 95	4	370	6	555	14	1295·5
95 —100	1	97·5	2	195	3	292·5
100 & upwds.	..	..	..	..	2	205
Totals . .	1,476	38940	1,473	41502·5	2,558	82870·5

Results by the respective Rates of Mortality in each place containing the same Population as Bethnal Green does.

	CLERKENWELL.		ST. GILES AND ST. GEORGE BLOOMSBURY.		KENSINGTON.	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5	1,098	2745	1,224	3060	789	1972·5
5 — 10	123	922·5	148	1100	93	697·5
10 — 15	30	375	118	1475	27	337·5
15 — 20	34	595	41	717·5	39	682·5
20 — 25	40	900	37	832·5	39	877·5
25 — 30	40	1100	45	1237·5	38	1045
30 — 35	49	1592·5	58	1885	55	1787·5
35 — 40	65	2437·5	73	2737	51	1912·5
40 — 45	61	2592·5	60	2550	53	2252·5
45 — 50	53	2517·5	79	3752·5	57	2707·5
50 — 55	74	3885	66	3465	55	2887·5
55 — 60	61	3507·5	61	3507·5	71	4082·5
60 — 65	92	5750	122	7625	62	3875
65 — 70	75	5062·5	115	7762·5	77	5197·5
70 — 75	79	5727·5	90	6525	76	5510
75 — 80	68	5720	82	6355	50	3875
80 — 85	44	3630	45	3712·5	33	2722·5
85 — 90	31	2712·5	7	612·5	25	2187·5
90 — 95	8	740	14	1295	6	555
95 —100	4	390	4	390	2	195
Totals . .	2,129	52902·5	2,489	60597	1,698	45350

TABLES E.

Actual Results.

	METROPOLIS.		LIVERPOOL.		SHEFFIELD.		MANCHESTER.	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5	19,519	48797·5	4,261	10652·5	1,163	2907·5	2,917	7292·5
5 — 10	2,194	16455	448	3360	115	862·5	304	2280
10 — 15	789	9862·5	149	1862·5	66	825	119	1487·5
15 — 20	1,074	18795	158	2765	74	1295	142	2485
20 — 25	1,632	36720	275	6187·5	79	1777·5	188	4230
25 — 30	1,718	47245	294	8085	91	2502·5	240	6600
30 — 35	1,789	58142·5	308	10010	71	2307·5	234	7605
35 — 40	1,900	71250	319	11962·5	72	2700	220	8250
40 — 45	1,788	75990	296	12580	99	4207·5	226	9605
45 — 50	1,897	90107·5	262	12445	69	3277·5	209	9927·5
50 — 55	1,992	104580	251	13177·5	68	3570	211	11077·5
55 — 60	1,817	104477·5	200	11500	78	4485	184	10580
60 — 65	2,288	143000	261	16312·5	87	5437·5	189	11812·5
65 — 70	1,978	133515	174	11745	74	4995	181	12217·5
70 — 75	2,081	150872·5	157	11382·5	72	5220	168	12180
75 — 80	1,707	132292·5	142	11005	69	5347·5	111	8602·5
80 — 85	1,003	82747·5	87	7177·5	23	1897·5	70	5775
85 — 90	539	47162·5	44	3850	18	1575	34	2975
90 — 95	160	14800	12	1110	2	185	12	1110
95 —100	52	5070	2	195	1	97·5	2	185
100 & upwds.	9	922·5	1	192·5	..	..	..	..
Total .	47,926	1393805	8,101	167467·5	2,391	55470·5	5.961	136277·5

Results by the respective Rates of Mortality in each place, if containing the same Population as the Metropolis does.

	METROPOLIS.		LIVERPOOL.		SHEFFIELD.		MANCHESTER .	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5			24,998	62495	26,285	65712·5	20,252	50630
5 — 10			2,835	21262·5	2,743	20572·5	2,168	16260
10 — 15			931	11637·5	1,557	19462·5	813	10162·5
15 — 20			1,015	17762·5	1,824	31920	998	17465
20 — 25			1,690	38025	2,308	51930	1,422	31995
25 — 30			1,752	48180	2,701	74277·5	1,898	52195
30 — 35			1,858	60385	2,216	72020	1,773	57622·5
35 — 40			2,107	79012·5	2,059	77212·5	1,742	65325
40 — 45			2,029	86232·5	3,144	133620	1,854	78795
45 — 50			2,084	98990	2,069	98277·5	1,830	86925
50 — 55			2,084	109410	2,233	117495	1,908	100170
55 — 60			1,751	100682·5	2,254	129605	1,734	99705
60 — 65			2,278	142375	3,100	193750	1,799	112437·5
65 — 70			1,680	113400	2,287	154372·5	1,935	130612·5
70 — 75			1,634	118465	2,714	196765	1,928	139780
75 — 80			1,475	114312·5	2,544	197160	1,300	100750
80 — 85			847	69877·5	866	71445	941	77632·5
85 — 90			466	40775	884	77350	424	37100
90 — 95			112	10360	159	14707·5	179	16557·5
95 —100			13	1267·5	29	2827·5	25	2437·5
100 & upwds.			3	307·5	..	..	..	..
Total .			53,642	1345215	63,981	1800482·5	46,923	1284557·5

TABLES E.—*continued.*

Actual Results.

	BIRMINGHAM.		LEEDS.		CITY OF EXETER.		DEVON.	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5	1,818	4545	2,143	5357·5	326	815	2,924	7310
5 — 10	217	1627·5	305	2287·5	39	292·5	412	3090
10 — 15	83	1037·5	150	1875	12	150	207	2587·5
15 — 20	100	1750	143	2502·5	15	262·5	299	5232·5
20 — 25	127	2857·5	169	3802·5	14	315	356	8010
25 — 30	117	3217·5	166	4565	29	797·5	301	8277·5
30 — 35	121	3932·5	132	4290	32	1040	287	9327·5
35 — 40	135	5062·5	156	5850	21	787·5	266	9975
40 — 45	131	5567·5	148	6250	34	1445	279	11857·5
45 — 50	123	5842·5	125	5937·5	31	1472	275	13062
50 — 55	110	5775	116	6090	23	1207·5	306	16065
55 — 60	93	5307·5	102	5865	15	862·5	328	18860
60 — 65	123	7687·5	149	9312·5	30	1875	464	29000
65 — 70	122	8235·	140	9459	33	2227·5	514	34695
70 — 75	118	8555·	124	8990	44	3190	627	45457·5
75 — 80	99	7672·5	104	8060	32	2480	664	51460
80 — 85	70	5775·	69	5692·5	27	2227·5	578	47685
85 — 90	37	3237·	42	3675	16	1400	292	25550
90 — 95	11	1017·5	9	832·5	7	647·5	124	11470
95 —100	2	185·	4	370	2	195	27	2632·5
100 & upwds.	2	205·	1	102·5	3	307·5	5	512·5
Total .	3,759	89092	4,494	101166·5	785	23997	9,535	362117·5

Results by the respective Rates of Mortality in each place, if containing the same Population as the Metropolis does.

	BIRMINGHAM.		LEEDS.		CITY OF EXETER.		DEVON.	
Ages.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5	15,882	39705	21,982	54995	20,629	51572·5	9,649	24122·5
5 — 10	1,909	14317·5	3,113	23347·5	2,205	16537·5	1,168	8760
10 — 15	728	9100	1,507	18837·5	677	8462·5	592	7400
15 — 20	946	16555	1,548	27090	809	14157·5	963	16852·5
20 — 25	1,340	39150	2,267	51007·5	907	20407·5	1,484	33390
25 — 30	1,259	34622·5	2,238	61545	1,825	50187·5	1,369	37647·5
30 — 35	1,381	44882·5	1,892	61490	2,045	66462·5	1,346	43745
35 — 40	1,523	57112·5	2,083	78112·5	1,352	50700	1,157	43387·5
40 — 45	1,528	64940	2,104	89420	2,154	91545	1,215	51637·5
45 — 50	1,408	66880	1,703	80920·5	1,870	88825	955	45632·5
50 — 55	1,336	70140	1,738	91245	1,352	70980	1,038	54495
55 — 60	1,290	74175	1,332	76590	767	44102·5	884	50830
60 — 65	1,716	107250	2,288	143000	1,604	100250	1,379	86187·5
65 — 70	1,381	93217·5	2,025	136687·5	1,620	109350	744	50220
70 — 75	1,589	115202·5	2,165	156962·5	2,113	153192·5	1,408	102080
75 — 80	902	69905	1,508	116870	1,103	85482·5	1,206	93465
80 — 85	589	48592·5	790	65175	973	80272·5	916	75560
85 — 90	201	17587·5	381	33337·5	552	48300	424	37100
90 — 95	63	5827·5	159	14707·5	196	18130	191	17667·5
95 —100	9	877	38	3765	77	7507·5	42	4095
100 & upwds.	24	2460	..	..	..	..	15	1537·5
Total .	37,004	992499·5	52,861	1375005·5	44,830	1176426	28,145	885822·5

TABLES E.—*continued.*

Actual Results.

Ages.	ESSEX.		SUFFOLK.		NORFOLK.		HEREFORD.	
	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5	2,337	5841·5	2,185	5462·5	3,144	7860	520	1300
5 — 10	503	3772·5	364	2730	553	4147·5	95	712·5
10 — 15	238	2975	228	2850	289	3612·5	50	625
15 — 20	270	4725	278	4865	292	5110	72	1260
20 — 25	282	6345	285	6412·5	298	6705	90	2025
25 — 30	230	6325	207	5692·5	279	7672·5	85	2337·5
30 — 35	208	6760	228	7410	227	7377·5	63	2047·5
35 — 40	189	7087·5	174	6525	222	8325	55	2062·5
40 — 45	204	8670	177	7522·5	216	9180	66	2805
45 — 50	179	8502·5	148	7030	215	10212·5	49	2327·5
50 — 55	178	9345	179	9397·5	201	10552·5	71	3727·5
55 — 60	199	11442·5	201	11557·5	218	12535	78	4485
60 — 65	233	14562·5	247	15437·5	278	17375	93	5812·5
65 — 70	292	19710	275	18562·5	337	22747·5	82	5535
70 — 75	357	25882·5	354	25665	457	33132·5	131	9497·5
75 — 80	307	23792·5	358	27745	449	34797·5	125	9687·5
80 — 85	266	21945	322	26565	388	32010	131	10807·5
85 — 90	151	13212·5	183	16012·5	265	23187·5	67	5862·5
90 — 95	40	3700	60	5550	107	9897·5	25	2312·5
95 —100	14	1365	21	2047·5	23	2242·5	6	585
100 & upwds.	1	102·5	3	307·5	4	410	4	410
Total .	6,678	205864	6,477	215347·5	8,462	269090	1,958	76225·5

Results by the respective Rates of Mortality in each place, if containing the same Population as the Metropolis does.

Ages.	ESSEX.		SUFFOLK.		NORFOLK.		HEREFORD.	
	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.	Number Dying.	Years of Life.
5	12,599	31497·5	11,690	29225	13,154	32885	8,451	21127·5
5 — 10	1,260	9450	1,686	12645	2,001	15007·5	1,483	11122·5
10 — 15	1,016	12700	1,066	13325	1,050	13125	677	8462·5
15 — 20	1,394	24395	1,514	26495	1,170	20475	1,135	19862·5
20 — 25	1,814	40815	2,061	46372·5	1,628	36630	1,855	41737·5
25 — 30	1,624	44660	1,660	45650	1,697	46667·5	1,843	50682·5
30 — 35	1,517	49302·5	1,892	61490	1,551	50407·5	1,346	43745
35 — 40	1,279	47962·5	1,279	47962·5	1,182	44325	1,096	41100
40 — 45	1,328	56440	1,340	56950	1,165	49512·5	1,265	53762·5
45 — 50	979	46502·5	899	42702·5	955	45362·5	772	36670
50 — 55	1,014	53235	1,143	60007·5	966	50715	1,111	58327·5
55 — 60	984	56580	1,014	58305	855	49162·5	951	54682
60 — 65	1,183	73937·5	2,259	141187·5	1095	68437·5	1,095	68437·5
65 — 70	1,188	80190	929	62707·5	951	64192·5	861	58117·5
70 — 75	1,473	106792·5	1,343	97367·5	1,380	100050	1,286	93235
75 — 80	1,034	80135	1,045	80987·5	972	75330	917	71067·5
80 — 85	837	69052·5	857	70702·5	786	64845	723	59647·5
85 — 90	470	41125	398	34825	416	36400	332	29050
90 — 95	180	16650	174	16095	177	16372·5	112	10360
95 —100	58	5655	60	5850	53	5167·5	24	2340
100 & upwds.	24	2460	24	2460	24	2460	19	1947·5
Total .	33,255	949537·5	34,333	1013312·5	33,228	887530	27,354	835485